FORM PTO-1390
(REV. 6-87)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
1034-00

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/JP99/04058	28 July 1999 (28.07.99)	29 July 1998 (29.07.98)

TITLE OF INVENTION
METHOD FOR PRODUCING METALLURGICAL COKE

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
Yutaka Yamauchi, Seiji Sakamoto, Katsutoshi Igawa, Shizuki Kazaoka, Toshiro Sawada, Koichi Shinohara, Yuji Tsukihara, Shinjiro Baba

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items under 35 U.S.C. 371:

1. ■ This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).

2. ■ The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1)) and other fees as follows:

CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS	9 -20=	0	x $18.00	$
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	1 -3=	0	x $78 00	
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ $260.00	260 00
	BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(4)):				
	☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1 482).....$750.00				
	☐ No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1 445(a)(2)).....$760.00				
	☐ Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1 482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1 445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....$970.00				
	☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1 482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2) to (4).....$ 96.00				
	■ International Search Report enclosed.....$840.00				840.00
	Surcharge of $_____ for furnishing the National fee or oath or declaration later than ☐20 ☐30 mos. from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1 482(e)). $130 00				
				TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS	1,100 00
	Reduction by ½ for filing by small entity, if applicable. Affidavits must be filed also. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28.)				
				SUBTOTAL	1,100 00
	Processing fee of $_____ for furnishing the English Translation later than ☐20 ☐30 mos. from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.482(f)). $130 00				
				TOTAL NATIONAL FEE	1,100 00
	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). $40.00				40.00
				TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED	1,140.00

a. ■ A check in the amount of $1,140.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 13-3405 in the amount of $_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ■ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3405. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

3. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
   a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
   c. ■ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.

4. ■ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).

5. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
   a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.

6. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).

7. ■ An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).

8. ☐ A translation of the Annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Other document(s) or information included:

9. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98.

10. ■ An Assignment document for recording and a Recordation Form Cover Sheet - Patents Only. Please mail the recorded assignment document to the person whose signature, name and address appears at the bottom of this page.

11. The above checked items are being transmitted
   a. ☐ before the 18th month publication.
   b. ■ after publication and the Article 20 communication but before 20 months from the priority date.
   c. ☐ after 20 months but before 22 months (surcharge and/or processing fee included).
   d. ☐ after 22 months (surcharge and/or processing fee included).
      Note: Petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) is necessary if 35 U.S.C. 371 requirements submitted after 22 months *and no proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by 19 months from the earliest claimed priority date.*
   e. ☐ by 30 months and a proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
   f. ☐ after 30 months but before 32 months and a proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date (surcharge and/or processing fee included).
   g. ☐ after 32 months (surcharge and/or processing fee included).
      Note: Petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) is necessary if 35 U.S.C. 371 requirements submitted after 32 months and a proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by 19 months from the earliest claimed priority date.

12. At the time of transmittal, the time limit for amending claims under Article 19
   a. ☐ has expired and no amendments were made.
   b. ☐ has not yet expired.

13. ☐ Certain requirements under 35 U.S.C. 371 were previously submitted by the applicant on _____, namely:

SCHNADER HARRISON SEGAL & LEWIS

Date: 24 MAR 2000

By: _____

T. Daniel Christenbury, Reg. No. 31,750
1600 Market Street, 36th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPECIFICATION

METHOD OF PRODUCING COKE FOR METALLURGY

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a method of producing coke for metallurgy, and more particularly proposes a method of producing high-strength coke for metallurgy capable of using in a large size blast furnace by blending a great amount of brand coal near to quality of a coal blend for the charge in a coke oven to form the coal blend consisting of only a few brands of coals without blending many brands of coals.

BACKGROUND ART

In case of making molten iron in a blast furnace, it is first necessary that iron ores and coke are alternately charged into the blast furnace and filled therein in form of layers, and these iron ore and coke are heated by hot air of high temperature blown through a tuyere and at the same time the ore is reduced to iron by CO gas generated through combustion of coke.

In order to stably conduct the operation of such a blast furnace, it is required to ensure air permeation and liquid permeation in the furnace, and hence it is inevitable to use coke having excellent properties such as strength, particle size, strength after reaction and the like. Among them, the strength (drum strength) is considered to be an important property.

In the production of such coke for the blast furnace, it is required to carbonize the coal blend (charging coal) for charging into a coke oven having constant coking property and coalification degree. For this purpose, a raw coal having a good quality (which is

mainly called by a production area, and is called as a brand) is necessary. Recently, such brands of coals (hereinafter referred to as a raw coal simply) is difficult to be get in a great amount. Therefore, there has been used so-called the coal blend obtained by blending many kinds of the raw coals having different properties in accordance with production country and production area (usually 10~20 brand coals).

In such the coal blend, it is common to blend coal of one brand in an amount of not more than 20 wt% at most. This blending thought lies in that the raw coals are blended so that a quality of coke obtained by carbonization of the coal blend in a coke oven is made to not less than a certain level. For example, it is enough to balancedly blend fibrous components forming a skeleton of coke (which is evaluated by the coalification degree of coal using volatile component, C wt%, vitrinite reflectance and the like as an indication) with coking component forming aggregate through coking of coal particles (there are fluidity of coal, expansion degree, tackiness index and the like as an indication). That is, the strength of coke after carbonization is guessed by calculating the quality as the coal blend based on coalification degree and coking property of each brand of raw coals.

At the present, 10~20 brands of raw coals are usually blended as a coal (coal blend) charged into the coke oven used for the production of coke for blast furnace. According to this method, the influence of the properties of the raw coal per one brand upon the quality of the coke as a final product becomes small. Therefore, even in case of coal unsuitable for the production of coke for blast furnace, it may be blended only in a small amount, and serves to stabilize the quality of coke as a merit.

As to the raw coals blended for the production of coke for blast furnace, however, it is presently used to select only coals having relatively good quality as

compared with coal used for the production of general-purpose coke. Therefore, the iron-making technicians are always troublesome in the saving of good quality coals as it is.

Among the raw coals being cheap and available in a greater amount, for instance, there is medium coking coal having a high content of inert component indicating an mean reflectance of 0.9~1.1 and a maximum fluidity of not more than 3.0. And also, such raw coals indicate substantially the same quality property as in the above usual coal blend. According to the inventors' study, however, when a greater amount of this raw coal is blended and carbonized, the desired coke strength can not actually be obtained though the quality is similar to that of the coal blend, and hence it is obstructed to use it in a greater amount.

On the other hand, according to the conventional method of blending many kinds of raw coals having a certain quality, e.g. about 20 brands of coals must be always stocked in a coal yard, so that there are problems that the yard site is ensured and the cost for unpacking and quarrying becomes expensive and the like.

In the conventional technique, it is required to adjust and blend many brands of raw coals as a coal blend to be charged into the coke oven as mentioned above. However, the raw coal to be blended is difficult to get in accordance with the brand thereof, or even if such raw coals are get, there is a problem in the maintenance of the raw coals in the stock yard.

Under the above circumstances, it is, therefore, an object of the invention to propose a method of advantageously producing coke for metallurgy having an excellent quality such as strength and the like as compared with the conventional method, particularly high-strength coke capable of using in a large-size blast furnace by blending a greater amount of a brand of a raw coal being cheap and easily available with several brands of raw coals.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The inventors have made various studies with respect to the kinds of raw coals and the blending thereof in order to achieve the above object and found that there is a combination suitability or affinity in a combination of so-called particular brands of raw coals because the coke strength is largely shifted from that estimated from a weighted mean value of each raw coal in accordance with the method of combining raw coals of different production countries (each brand coal). That is, it has been confirmed that the strength required as a coke for metallurgy is obtained by utilizing the affinity of particular brands of raw coals with other brand of raw coals even if the raw coal is restricted to few brands and these brands are blended, and as a result the invention has been accomplished.

That is, the invention lies in a method of producing coke for metallurgy by blending plural brands of raw coals to form a coal blend and carbonizing it in a coke oven, characterized in that a coal blend containing not less than 60 wt% of medium coking coal having a content of inert component of not less than 30%, a middle coalificiation degree and a low fluidity is used as a coal charged into the coke oven.

In the invention, the above medium coking coal of middle coalification degree and low fluidity is favorable to have a equilibrium moisture content of not less than 3.5%.

In the invention, it is favorable that the coal blend consists of 60~95 wt% of the medium coking coal having the middle coalification degree and low fluidity and 5~40 wt% of hard coking coal and/or medium coking coal having a high coalification degree and/or a middle-high fluidity.

In the invention, it is favorable that one or more

raw coals having an mean reflectance (R_o) as the coalification degree of 0.9~1.1 and a maximum fluidity (MF) as a coking property of not more than 3.0 are used as the medium coking coal having the middle coalification degree and low fluidity.

In the invention, it is favorable that either one or more of high coalification coking coal having an mean reflectance (R_o) as the coalification degree of not less than 1.3 and middle-high fluidity coking coal having a maximum fluidity (MF) of not less than 3.0 are used as the hard coking coal and/or medium coking coal having the high coalification degree and /or middle-high fluidity.

In the invention, the product coke is favorable to indicate of a tumbler strength (TI_6) of not less than 83%.

According to the method of the invention having the above construction, raw coals being cheap and available in a great amount can be blended in a greater amount, so that it is possible to stably ensure coke for a large-size blast furnace having an excellent quality indicated by TI_6 of not less than 83%, preferably not less than 84% even when the coal blend is formed by blending raw coals of brands smaller than the conventional brand number.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a graph showing properties of middle coalification and low fluidity coal and general-purpose coal blend.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing an influence of blending ratio of middle coalification and low fluidity coal and a hard coking coal upon coke strength (tumbler strength).

Fig. 3 is a graph showing a relation between blending ratio of middle coalification and low fluidity coal and coke strength.

Fig. 4 is a graph showing a relation between blending ratio of middle coalification and low fluidity coal and coke strength when blending two middle

coalification and low fluidity coals having similar properties.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the invention will be described in detail with the course developing the invention below.

Fig. 1 is a graph showing indicating qualities of main brands of raw coals (64 brands) imported in Japan at the present time, wherein an abscissa is a coalification degree R_0 of coal (as R_0 becomes higher, the coke strength in the carbonization increases) and an ordinate is a fluidity MF of coal (indication of coking property of coal).

At the present time, as a coal blend charged into an coke oven, 10~20 brands of raw coals among raw coals imported in Japan are blended so as to adjust the properties to coalification degree R_0 = 0.9~1.2 and fluidity MF = about 2.3~3.0.

For instance, the inventors have particularly noticed the particular brands of raw coals and found that medium coking coal having a middle coalification degree and a low fluidity (hereinafter referred to as middle coalification-low fluidity coal) tested is shown by black circle in Fig. 1 and is approximately equal to a grade of coal blend having a coalification degree R_0 = 1.05 and a fluidity MF = 2.4 (charging coal). This means that it is possible to blend a greater amount, for example, not less than 50% of such a middle coalification-low fluidity coal. According to the inventors' studies, however, it has been confirmed that when the middle coalification and low fluidity coal is merely blended in a greater amount, the coke strength considerably lowers and is unsuitable as the coke for metallurgy. As a result of searches, there are considered various causes that the equilibrium moisture content in the total water content of 7.5% is as high as not less than 3.5% (usual raw coal is about 2.5%) and the like. Among them, it has been confirmed that a maximum

cause lies in a point that the inert component such as fusinite, semi-fusinite or the like as a coal structure component is 10~less than 30% in the usual raw coal and as high as 40~50 wt% in the middle coalification and low fluidity coal.

For this end, the inventors expect the "affinity" as a blending property of the coals and examined on the combining affinity of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal with the other brands of reinforcing coking coals, particularly hard coking coal and medium coking coal. That is, various coal blends are prepared by blending the middle coalification and low fluidity coal with several kinds of strength-reinforcing coking coals shown in Table 1 and the coal blends are subjected to carbonization test in an coke oven.

As a result, it has been confirmed that the coke strength (tumbler strength) required as a coke for metallurgy is obtained when the blending ratio of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal to the strength reinforcing coal of other brand (hard, medium coking coal) is within a range of 60-40~95/5 as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing an effect of improving the tumbler strength TI_6 when the strength of the coke made from only the middle coalification and low fluidity coal is zero, which shows a comparison the strength of coke made from only the middle coalification and low fluidity coal and the tumbler strength of two coal blend obtained by blending the middle coalification and low fluidity coal and the other brand of strength-reinforcing coking coal. The numerical value in the figure shows a blending ratio of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal and the other brand coal.

Moreover, the tumbler strength as a strength of coke is indicated by a value as measured on an amount of not less than 6 mm after a sample is rotated at 400 revolutions using a tumbler strength testing machine

described in JIS K2151 and then screened.

(Table 1)

Brand of Coal		Mean reflectance R_0	Maximum fluidity MF	Tumbler strength*) ΔTI_6 (%)
Middle coalification and low fluidity coal (X-coal)		1.05	2.40	-
Reinforcing coals	A	1.59	1.63	1.1
	B	1.57	1.42	0.9
	C	1.46	2.37	0.7
	D	1.38	1.22	0.5
	E	1.23	1.60	0.3
	F	1.14	4.08	0.2

*) ΔTI_6 : Change of tumbler strength when a blending ratio of X coal/i coal (i=A~F) is 95/5

As mentioned above, it has been confirmed that when the middle coalificaton and low fluidity coal (X-coal) is blended with 5~40 wt% of the reinforcing coking coal (A~F) being the other brand raw coal shown in Table 1, even if the coal is blended in a greater amount, the coke strength (TI_6 > 83) can sufficiently be ensured and the coke strength of a target as a measure (step maintenance value) usable in a large size blast furnace of 3000~5000 m3 class is obtained. In this case, when the blending amount of the other reinforcing hard coking coal (A~F) is less than 5 wt%, the strength is lacking, while when the blending amount of the other reinforcing hard coking coal (A~F) is more than 40 wt%, the blending effect is saturated and the economical merit is lost.

And also, as the mean reflectance (coalification degree: R_0) of the hard coking coal being the strength-reinforcing coal (A~F) becomes higher, the improving effect of the coke strength becomes higher, which means the middle coalification and low fluidity coal can be used in a greater amount. Moreover, the blending of the strength-reinforcing hard coking coal may be alone or in admixture

of plural coals because the effect to the coke strength is the same. However, when the number of coals is too large, the subject of the invention combining few brands of coals is conflicting, so that 3~4 kinds are suitable at most.

Since the hard coking coal used for the reinforcement is expensive, it is desirable to control the blending ratio of the hard coking coals in view of the cost.

For this purpose, in the invention, it is desirable that the middle coalification and low fluidity coal is blended with at least one of coking coals having a coalification degree R_0 larger than the mean reflectance (coalification degree) of the former coal such as high coalification hard coking coal and high coalification medium coking coal. That is, when raw coals (high coalification hard coking coal, high coalification medium coking coal) of a brand indicating a coalification degree of not less than 1.3 as a property of the coking coal is blended in an amount of 5~40 wt%, preferably about 5~20 wt%, the effect of improving the coke strength becomes remarkable.

Further, when the middle coalification and low fluidity coal is blended with 5~40 wt%, preferably 5~20 wt% of middle-high fluidity hard coking coal or medium coking coal indicating maximum fluidity MF larger than the maximum fluidity MF of the former coal or MF value of not less than 3.0, the coke strength can be surely increased. This may be also used in the blending of the above high coalification coking coal.

As mentioned above, according to the invention, it is said that it is favorable to blend the middle coalification and low fluidity coal with hard coking coal or medium coking coal having high coalificiation degree and/or middle coalification degree as a raw coal for the reinforcement of the coke strength.

As the middle coalification and low fluidity coal, the production country and production area are not

particularly restricted, and use may be made of ones similar to coal having large inert component and equilibrium moisture content and the aforementioned properties. That is, as shown in Table 2, Y-coal as a raw coal similar to the properties of the middle-coalification and low fluidity coal is a coal having similar properties except that volatile matter (VM) and maximum fluidity (MF) are slightly high and the mean reflectance (R_o) is slightly low. Such raw coals are coals being difficult to use in the conventional blending method likewise the aforementioned middle coalification and low fluidity coal. However, Y-coal can be applied to the blending of few brands of raw coals likewise the above middle coalification and low fluidity coal.

Moreover, the raw coals having similar properties (Y-coal etc.) may be used together because the mean reflectance (R_o) is within a range of 0.9~1.1 and the maximum fluidity (MF) is not more than 3.0 likewise the middle coalification and low fluidity coal.

(Table 2)

Brand	Volatile matter VM	Fixed carbon FC	Total sulfer content TS	Maximum fluidity MF	Mean reflect-ance	Maceral analysis		
						Vitrinite (Vt)	Semi-fusinite (SF)	Fusinite (F)
X-coal (middle coalification and low fluidity coal)	27.1	65.7	0.43	2.420	1.073	51.0	46.0	1.5
Y-coal	28.7	62.8	0.40	2.780	1.044	56.0	33.6	5.2

Example 1

As the middle coalification and low fluidity coal as a main raw material is used X-coal shown in Table 3, and A-coal is used as an example of high coalification coking coal used for the reinforcement of the strength, and C-coal is used as a medium coking coal or hard coking coal indicating an mean reflectance higher than that of middle

coalification and low fluidity medium coking coal. A coal blend for charge into a coke oven is prepared by blending them at a ratio of X-coal:A-coal:C-coal = 81:9:10. The properties of each of these coals are shown in Table 3.

(Table 3)

Brand	Volatile matter VM	Ash content Ash	Fixed carbon FC	Total sulfer content TS	Crucible swelling index CSN	Maximum fluidity MF	Mean reflectance R_0
X-coal (middle coalification and low fluidity coal)	27.1	7.2	65.7	0.43	6	2.42	1.073
A-coal	18.3	9.3	72.4	0.21	9	1.505	1.588
C-coal	28.1	9.1	62.8	0.67	7	3.959	1.117

And also, Fig. 3 shows an influence of the blending ratio of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal upon the strength. As shown in the figure, when the blending ratio of coal blend blending the middle coalification and low fluidity coal is increased, the strength (TI_6) gradually lowers as shown by a as compared with the coke strength of usual coal blend (TI_6 = 84.4%), but the strength is obtained at a level approximately equal to that of the usual coal blend in case of the above blending ratio (X-coal:C-coal:A-coal = 81:10:9) as shown by b.

In the production method of coke for metallurgy blending a greater amount of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal, it is favorable to use black water coal produced in Australia as the middle coalification and low fluidity coal.

Example 2

A coal blend is prepared by using X-coal of Table 2 and Y-coal of Table 2 having properties similar to those of X-coal as plural middle coalification and low fluidity coals being main raw material, A-coal in Table 3 as an

example of high coalification coking coal used for reinforcing strength, and C-coal in Table 3 as an example of meidum coking coal or hard coking coal indicating an mean reflectance larger than that of middle coalification and low fluidity medium coking coal, and blending them at a ratio of X-coal:Y-coal:A-coal:C-coal = 81-y:y:9:10 (y = 0~81).

The test results of mixing X-coal and Y-coal are shown in Table 4. It is possible to mix and use Y-coal with the middle coalification and low fluidity coal having a maximum fluidity (MF) of not less than 3.0 when the mean reflectance (R_0) is within a range of 0.9~1.0.

Example 3

An operation experiment is carried out by using cokes obtained from the coal blends blending a greater amount of the middle coalification and low fluidity coal according to the invention in Examples 1 and 2 and charging into a blast furnace. The use results are shown in Table 4. In this case, the increase of permeation resistance is somewhat observed in the lower portion of the furnace, but there is no problem in the operation of the blast furnace.

(Table 4)

Evaluation items			①Blending great amount of middle coalification and low fluidity coal	②Usual coke	①-②	Evaluation
Operation of blast furnace	Air permeation △P/V		0.252	0.254	-0.002	-
	Index of permeation resistance	Upper portion F2U	29.3	31.3	-2.0	-
		Middle portion F2M	34.6	36.0	-1.4	
		Lower portion F2L	167.8	162.9	+4.9	- (△)
	Fuel ratio (kg/t)		493.5	496.0	-2.5	○ (○)
Quality of molten iron	Tapping (S)		0.0193	0.0242	-0.0049	○ (○)
	Tapping (Si)		0.263	0.263	±0	- (△)

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As mentioned above, according to the invention, it is possible to produce coke for large size blast furnace by adopting coal of middle coalification degree and low fluidity having a large inert component, which could not be used in the conventional method of blending a few of each many brands of raw coals in the conventional coke production for blast furnace, and blending great amount of few brands of raw coals. As a result, there can be produced coke for metallurgy in a cheap cost.

CLAIMS

1. A method of producing coke for metallurgy by blending plural brands of raw coals to form a coal blend and carbonizing it in a coke oven, characterized in that a coal blend containing not less than 60 wt% of medium coking coal having a content of inert component of not less than 30%, a middle coalificiation degree and a low fluidity is used as a coal charged into the coke oven.

2. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 1, wherein the medium coking coal of middle coalification degree and low fluidity has a equilibrium moisture content of not less than 3.5%.

3. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 1 or 2, wherein one or more coals having an mean reflectance (R_o) as a coalification degree of 0.9~1.1 and a maximum fluidity (MF) as a coking property of not less than 3.0 are used as the medium coking coal of middle coalification degree and low fluidity.

4. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 1, wherein the coal blend consists of 60~95 wt% of the medium coking coal having the middle coalification degree and low fluidity and 5~40 wt% of a high coalification hard coking coal and/or a high coalification medium coking coal having a coalification degree higher than that of the above coal.

5. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 1, wherein the coal blend consists of 60~95 wt% of the medium coking coal having the middle coalification degree and low fluidity and 5~40 wt% of a middle-high fluidity hard coking coal and/or a middle-high fluidity medium coking coal having a maximum fluidity MF larger trhan that of the above coal.

6. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 4, wherein the high coalification hard coking coal and medium coking coal are coals having an mean reflectance (R_o) as the coalification degree of not less

than 1.3.

7. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to claim 5, wherein the middle-high fluidity coking coal and medium coking coal are coals having a maximum fluidity (MF) of not less than 3.0.

8. A method of producing coke for metallurgy according to any one of claims 1~7, wherein the coke as a product has a tumbler strength (TI_6) as a strength of not less than 83%.

ABSTRACT

In a method of producing coke for metallurgy by carbonizing a coal blend obtained by blending plural raw coals in an coke oven, a coal blend containing not less than 60 wt% of a medium coking coal of middle coalification degree and low fluidity having an inert component content of not less than 30% is used as a coal charged into the coke oven, whereby a great amount of raw coal of a brand being cheap and easily available can be blended in a great amount and hence coke for metallurgy having an excellent quality such as strength or the like can be produced by blending few brands of coals as compared with a coal blend of many brands.

Fig.1

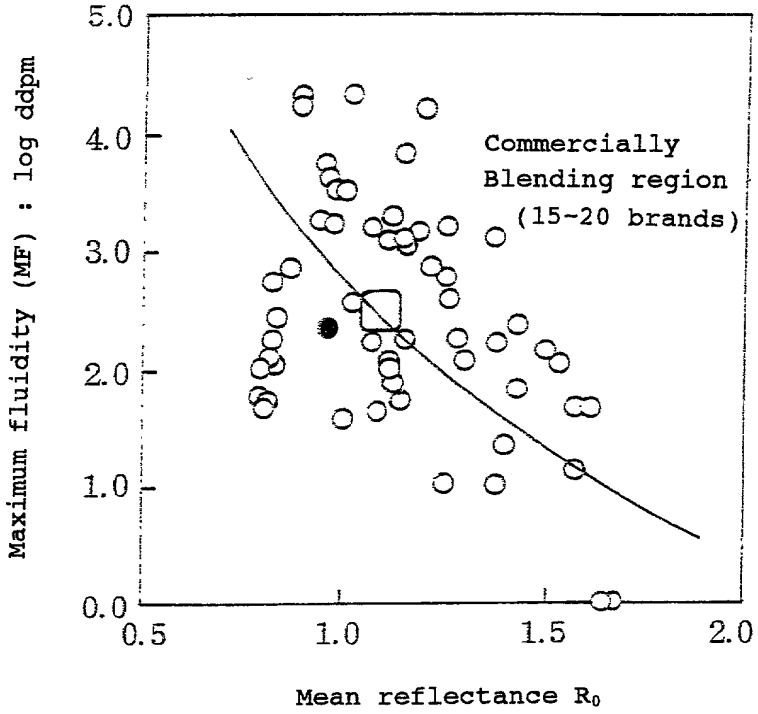

5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
Maximum fluidity (MF) : log ddpm
Mean reflectance R_0
Commercially
Blending region
(15-20 brands)

Fig.2

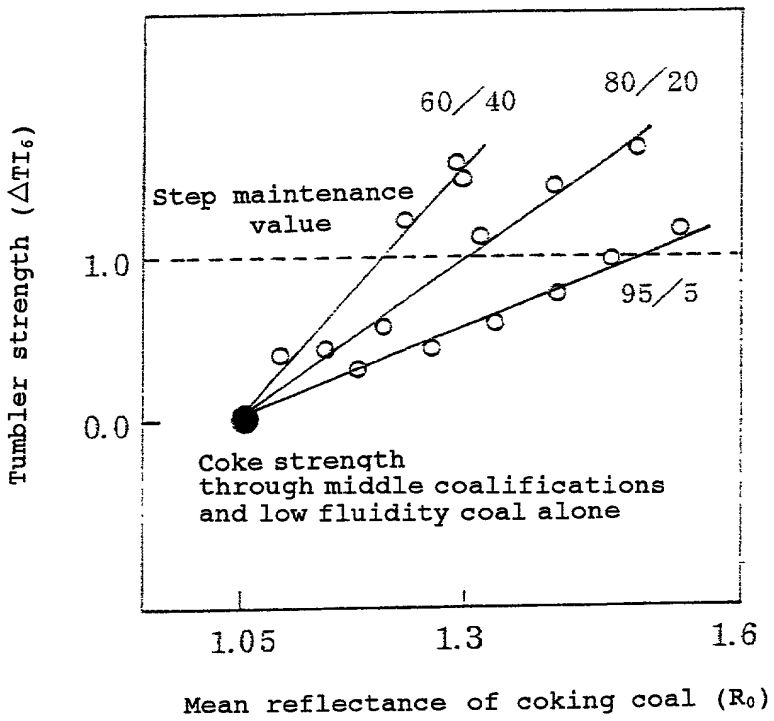

60/40
80/20
95/5
Step maintenance value
1.0
0.0
Tumbler strength (ΔTI_6)
Coke strenqth through middle coalifications and low fluidity coal alone
1.05
1.3
1.6
Mean reflectance of coking coal (R_0)

Fig.3

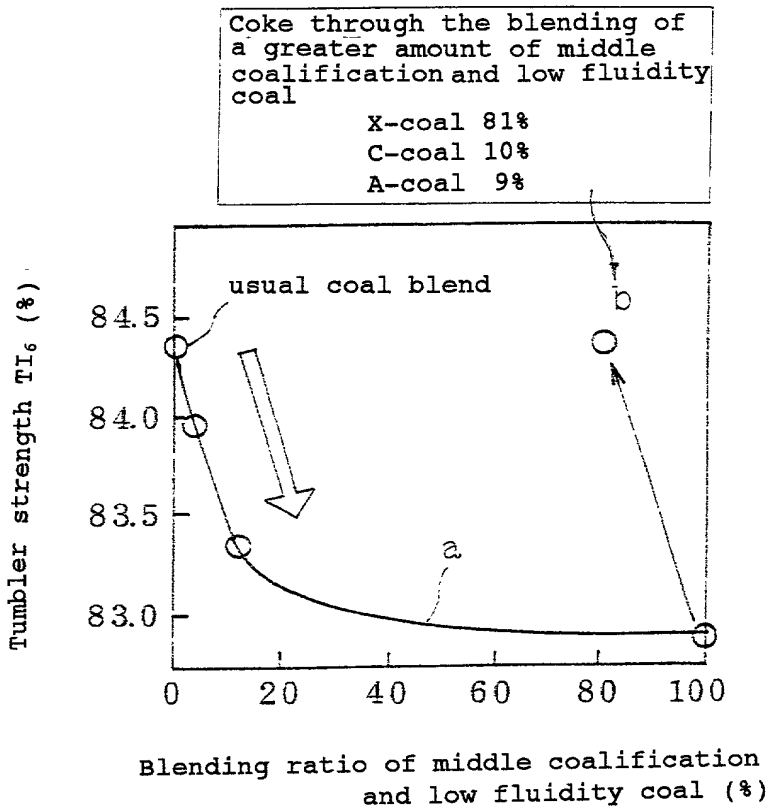
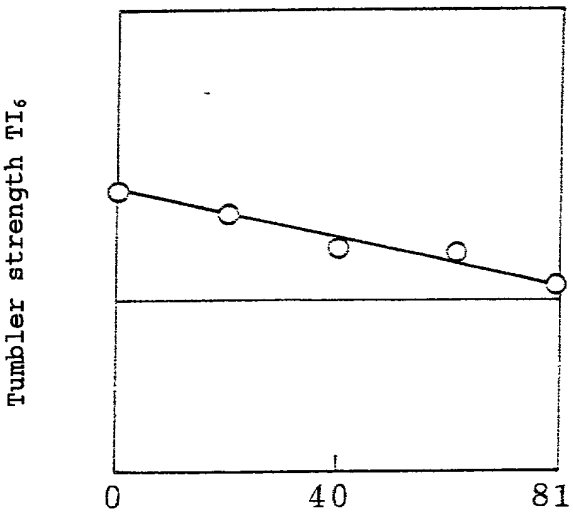

Coke through the blending of a greater amount of middle coalification and low fluidity coal
X-coal 81%
C-coal 10%
A-coal 9%
usual coal blend
b
a
84.5
84.0
83.5
83.0
Tumbler strength TI6 (%)
0
20
40
60
80
100
Blending ratio of middle coalification and low fluidity coal (%)

Fig.4



X-coal:Y-coal:C-coal:A-coal=81-y:y:10:9
y=0-81

Express Mail Label EL525816371US

Attorney Docket No. 1034-00

☐ Original Application

■ PCT National Application
U.S. Designated Office

☐ Continuation or Divisional Application

☐ Continuation-in-Part Application

COMBINED DECLARATION,
POWER OF ATTORNEY AND PETITION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled METHOD OF PRODUCING COKE FOR METALLURGY

☐ which is described in the specification and claims

☐ attached hereto.

☐ filed on _____

Application Serial No. _____

and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

■ which is described in International Application No. PCT/JP99/04058

filed July 28, 1999 and as amended on

_____ (if any),

which I have reviewed and for which I solicit a United States patent.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I do not know and do not believe that this invention was ever known or used in the United States before my or our invention thereof or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application or said international application, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application or said international application, or that the invention has been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application or said international application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application or said international application, or that any application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention has been filed in any country foreign to the United States of America prior to this application or said international application by me or my legal representatives or assigns except as identified below.

COMBINED DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY AND PETITION
(Page 2)

Attorney Docket No. 1034-00

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International Application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT International Application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Number	Country	Date of Filing (day,month,year)	Priority Claimed
10/214092	Japan	29 Jul. 1998	■ yes ☐ no
			☐ yes ☐ no
			☐ yes ☐ no
			☐ yes ☐ no
			☐ yes ☐ no

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) or §120 (as applicable) of any United States application(s) or §365(c) of any PCT International Application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International Application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112:

(Application Serial No.)	*(Filing Date)*	*(Status)(patented,pending,abandoned)*
(Application Serial No.)	*(Filing Date)*	*(Status)(patented,pending,abandoned)*

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the registered attorneys listed under Customer No. 022469 and the following registered attorneys to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

T. Daniel Christenbury	Reg. No. 31,750	Patrick J. Farley	Reg. No. 42,524
Guy T. Donatiello	Reg. No. ~~33,167~~	Michael A. Patané	Reg. No. 42,982
Paul A. Taufer	Reg. No. ~~35,703~~	David A. Sasso	Reg. No. 43,084
James A. Drobile	Reg. No. 19,690	Robert A. McKinley	Reg. No. 43,793
Austin R. Miller	Reg. No. 16,602	Sharon Fenick	Reg. No. 45,269
Gerard J. Weiser	Reg. No. 19,763	Stewart M. Wiener	Reg. No. 46,201
Joan T. Kluger	Reg. No. 38,940		

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO ATTORNEY OF RECORD AT:
~~IP Department~~ Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis 36th Floor, 1600 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	(215) 563-1810

COMBINED DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY AND PETITION
(Page 3)

Attorney Docket No. 1034-00

I hereby petition for grant of a United States Letters Patent on this invention.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

1. FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR Yutaka Yamauchi	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Yutaka Yamauchi	DATE Mar. 8 / 2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
2. FULL NAME OF JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Seiji Sakamoto	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Seiji Sakamoto	DATE Mar. 8 / 2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
3. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Katsutoshi Igawa	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Katsutoshi Igawa	DATE Mar. 8/2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
4. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Shizuki Kasaoka	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Shizuki Kasaoka	DATE Mar. 8/2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
5. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Toshiro Sawada	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Toshiro Sawada	DATE Mar. 8/2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
6. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Koichi Shinohara	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Koichi Shinohara	DATE Mar. 8/2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
7. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Yuji Tsukihara	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Yuji Tsukihara	DATE Mar 8 2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan JP	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		

8. FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR ~~Shinjiro~~ Baba	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE Shinjiro Baba	DATE Mar. 8/2000
RESIDENCE Okayama, Japan	CITIZENSHIP Japan	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Mizushima Works, 1, Kawasaki-dori, Mizushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama 712-8074 Japan		
9. FULL NAME OF JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
10. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
11. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
12. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
13. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
14. FULL NAME OF ADDITIONAL JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		